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Heading for?  
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# Daily Worker

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## Indiana C. I. O. Abolishes Ban On Communists

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 17.—The sixth annual convention of the Indiana State Industrial Union Council, with more than 550 delegates represented, overwhelmingly voted to abolish its constitutional rule barring Communists, Nazis, fascists from holding office in the State CIO.

## Push Sales Tax In Congress Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Damaging tax proposals loom in both Houses of Congress today, one promoting a "soak-the-poor" boost, the other demanding a crackdown on levies strengthening social security.

In the House, Rep. A. Willis Robertson, D. Va., will formally propose a 10 per cent retail sales tax, coupled with repeal of the five per cent victory tax, soon after the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee begins executive sessions this week, he said tonight.

While Robertson was preparing to shoot taxes up 10 per cent, over in the Senate, three members of the Finance Committee hinted strongly that defeat was in store for the administration's plan to increase the social security tax by just one per cent on Jan. 1.

## HITS SOCIAL SECURITY

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, R. Mich., author of an amendment which twice postponed the increase, said he was about convinced there should be another postponement. He will wait until he hears witnesses for the CIO to testify this week.

Robertson's administration proposal which strengthens social security, Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, has told the committee that the increase must be allowed or the reserve fund will not be sufficient to match the mounting list of old-age beneficiaries and others soon to be eligible.

While giving a go-ahead signal to all sorts of "soak the poor" taxes, Vandenberg and his associates seek to inject so-called "economy" talk into the social security issue—demanding "economies" on matters which directly affect the well-being and morale of the people.

Associated with Vandenberg on this are Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, D. Colo., and Sen. Robert A. Taft, R. Ohio.

## CONSUMER ITEMS TAX

Robertson's sales tax would apply only to consumer goods and would exempt all governmental purchases for production purposes, including machinery, fertilizer and seed, the Congressman said.

He thus made it clear that his proposal would be a direct burden on wage earners and farmers, touching them at the point where they buy the necessities of life—clothing, home commodities and the like.

Robertson estimated that \$6,000,000,000 would be raised annually from his proposal, nearly half of it to offset the loss from elimination of the victory tax.

It will take powerful labor action to defeat the sales tax, and to compel favorable action on the administration's social security measure. News from the capital shows that both Houses have the hammer out and only powerful public action can reverse the trend and assure an equitable tax program.

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## Hanley's Anti-Labor Vote Stirs AFL Ranks

The hottest topic of discussion in AFL circles in New York State today centered on the revelation that Senator Joe R. Hanley, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, voted down the line against AFL-sponsored legislation through the years since 1927.

The record of Hanley, who has been given the formal endorsement of the State Federation of Labor's Non-Partisan Committee, was exposed in yesterday's Worker in a signed article by Harry Raymond, staff correspondent. Raymond's exposure was based on an official AFL legislative report on Hanley. Beginning tomorrow, that report will be published in the Daily Worker. Completely blasting the Republican's claims of support to labor, publication of this report is expected to stir a cauldron of protest against the Non-Partisan Committee's endorsement.

While a number of AFL local unions in the state have already repudiated the Hanley vote, it was considered likely that the matter would come up for heated discussion at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council this Thursday night at Beethoven Hall.

# 2 NEW DNEIPEL CROSSINGS; TITO BLASTS KRUPP WORKS

## Form 'American Youth for Democracy' at Parley Here

By Mac Gordon

A new American anti-fascist youth organization was born at Mecca Temple yesterday as 332 delegates, representing 190 community clubs, and 150 guests and observers ended an organizing convention initiated by the Young Communist League and by several score non-Communist youth leaders.

The convention was called into session Saturday evening immediately following the decision of a special national convention of the Young Communist League to dissolve that body.

Yesterday the new convention decided to name the new organization "American Youth for Democracy," and to place it "on the side of all that is democratic, just and progressive." It also proposed "to join hands with all youth in opposing everything that is reactionary and oppressive."

The convention, spirited and enthusiastic and full of song, adopted a general program of aims, a plan of action, a constitution, and elected officers of the new organization. Its declared policy of strengthening relations of American youth with the youth of other lands was punctuated by both telegraphed and personal greetings from the Labor Youth Federation of Canada and by cabled greetings from the United Youth Organizations of Cuba. The personal greeting from Canada was extended by Ruth Barron, one of three visitors to the convention from Montreal.

## ELECTED OFFICERS

Elected as co-chairman of the new organization were Sergeant Robert Thompson, hero of New Guinea and recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, who was recently mustered out of the Army because of disabilities received in action; and Naomi Ellison, chairman of the National Industrial Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, who comes from Seattle.

Sergeant Thompson, a native of Cleveland, was a lieutenant colonel of the International Brigade in the struggle for Spain, and was recommended for a captaincy in the present war as a result of his leadership in the Far East fighting.

Vice-chairman elected were Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Council of Negro Youth; and John Gallo, recreational director of the executive board of Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers, largest union local in the world. Miss Norman served as permanent secretary of the convention, and was chairman of the program committee.

Chosen executive secretary was Carl Ross, who was chairman of the New York State Committee of the Young Communist League.

Secretary-treasurer is William Robert McCarthy, president of Local 37 of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at Quincy, Mass., who served as permanent chairman of the convention and as chairman of the constitutional committee.

Other delegates from auto locals and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers including two delegates recently honorably discharged from the Army, stated that the stand of the CIO on fascism is well known. "We are at war against fascism," one said. "We are killing fascists, they have no place as members of our union, yet this clause not only places them erroneously, in the same category with Communists but gives them the legal right to become members of the union."

Delegate Ralph Williams from Indianapolis said that the aspirations expressed in the previous discussions and resolutions for United Nations Trade union unity, when realized, will find us sitting across the same table from trade union leaders from Great Britain, the Soviet Union and other United Nations.

Williams added that convention discussion had acknowledged the glorious victories of the Russian army, and in that great country the ruling party is the Communist Party. He summed up by saying that to confuse fascism with Communism is not only an insult to our intelligence but is disastrous.

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## Quill Hits Move to Bar Police, Firemen Boosts

Michael J. Quill, chairman of the Political Action Committee of New York's CIO Council said yesterday the Council was planning immediate action to protect the right of voters to pass on the proposed 15 per cent war time bonus for policemen and firemen.

Quill made this statement after getting the news that Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag had ruled against permitting the Fire and Police Conference Committee to put its request for a cost-of-living bonus before the city voters on Nov. 2.

## FIGHT NOT OVER: QUILL

Justice Shientag made this ruling at the request of the Commerce and Industry Association.

Quill replied in his statement that the CIO stood firmly behind the

## Mikhailovitch Still Fights People's Army

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

A resounding victory was won by the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation in the last few days in the Bosnian town of Zenica, where the communists says "all factories, blast furnaces, iron ore mines and the power station," part of the Krupp works, together with 27 locomotives and 150 rail trucks, have been completely destroyed.

This "represented a great loss to the enemy because his production has stopped," the communists said, as issued by the headquarters of Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich, Yugoslav commander-in-chief.

In all operations, the communists said, more than a thousand enemy soldiers, including 775 Germans, were killed by the Partisan Army, and seven Montenegrin towns were recaptured from the Germans.

Successful military operations were carried out by the Yugoslavs in five main fighting sectors, in one of which some 200 Germans were taken prisoner. Furthermore, some 80 of Gen. Draca Mikhailovitch's Chetniks led by three officers came over to Tito's side, the communists said.

"It is emphasized," the communists stated, "that during the fighting, Chetniks and Mikhailovitch established with the Partisans operating against the Partisan Army, many Chetniks now are realizing they were fighting on the wrong side. At the town of Matijevci, 30 Chetniks led by three officers were over to Tito's Army."

This most recent of Tito's communists indicates that the orders given Mikhailovitch by King Peter II to "avoid any conflicts with Partisan forces and to initiate no troubles from his side" has not yet been complied with.

In an interview with C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, as reported Sunday, King Peter said: "In general, I told General Mikhailovitch we have not been completely satisfied with his policy and there has not been sufficient fighting against the Germans. This must be rectified and more active operations instituted."

In this interview King Peter admitted, directly and by implication, both the charges which the Daily Worker has reported against Mikhailovitch for the past year, namely, that Mikhailovitch has not fought against the Germans and that he has fought against the Partisans.

The Partisan Army communists reported that fighting continued along the vital rail lines Ljubljana-Trieste and Gorizia-Trieste-Rjeka, and that at Gorizia a German military train had been blown up.

In the Istria Peninsula, the Germans are trying without much success to bring reinforcements over the River Sava to the south side of the river. Heavy fighting is going on for the bridge over the Sava at the town of Senica. The Partisans have advanced and occupied a number of "strongly fortified positions" north of the Sava.

In Dalmatia, in the upper coastal area, no changes have taken place but heavy fighting has gone on, especially in the Karlovac and Zagreb area and the areas between Susak and Bakar and between Sibenik and Zadar. A German division and tank column broke through to the coastal towns of Kraljevica and Crikvenica, but were driven out by a strong Partisan counter-attack.

In Bosnia, besides the heavy destruction wrought against the Krupp works in Zenica, the Partisans succeeded in preventing the Germans from taking Tuzla and in forcing them to withdraw again towards Doboj, "leaving behind many killed and wounded." The German garrison in the town of Bjeljina was wiped out. In Zenica, however, fighting is still going on in the streets.

The seven towns captured in Montenegro included Pljevlje, Prijepolje, and Bijelopolje, and also Matisevo, where the 80 Chetniks left Mikhailovitch for Tito. The Montenegrin campaign was led by Partisan General Dapcevic.

## Dnieper Crossed



The Red Army made a new crossing of the Dnieper yesterday south of Gomel (4) and captured several villages and towns west of the Dnieper. Other west-of-the-Dnieper towns were taken by the Red Army bridgehead forces southeast of Kremenchuk, and bridgeheads west of Kiev (3) were further extended. The Red Army which took Zaporozhje (1) has advanced southward toward Melitopol, aiming to join the Red Army which is battling the Germans in Melitopol's (2) streets.

On all fronts during Saturday, 139 German tanks were disabled or destroyed, and 64 German planes shot down.

## Gain Five Miles North of Volturno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 17 (UP).—Pounding ahead in two columns in gains of from three to five miles north of the Volturno, Allied troops today squeezed and threatened to cut off a strong Nazi rearguard force holding out along the Rome road and widened their bridgehead across the stream to 30 miles.

The main German forces were reported retreating to the next natural defense line, along the Garigliano River 18 miles beyond the Volturno, pressed relentlessly by the Fifth Army which was fed vast supplies and reinforcements by pontoon bridges and ferry service at a score of points.

One Allied column, driving up the Italian west coast, reached a canal five miles north of the Volturno in a three-mile gain and spread out inland. The other, pushing forward five miles after heavy fighting along the Tevere River, a tributary of the Volturno, was advancing north of captured Amoretti along the Volturno Valley where the river abruptly swings to a northward course.

Between the two columns a considerable force of German rear guards clung to the Rome road north of Capua, lashing out in patrol forays with up to 100 men, supported by sharp fire from 88-millimeter batteries emplaced on high ground. These Germans came under increasing pressure from the Allied advances to either side and were expected to withdraw shortly.

After two days of heavy fighting, the Germans had been blasted out of virtually all their positions on the immediate north bank of the Volturno, giving the Fifth Army a solid 80 mile bridgehead from the sea to where the river swings north.

(BBC, records in New York by CBS, reported that Soviet "hold half the outskirts and the center of the city" of the Volturno.)

Soviet forces, according to front dispatches reaching Moscow, broke through the center of the Kiev front and attacked the rear of three German divisions, causing such chaos among the enemy's

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## Foster Speaks On AFL Tues.

An analysis of the AFL convention, just concluded at Boston, with special emphasis on its failure to act for organized labor unity, will be presented at Manhattan Center tomorrow night by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

AFL members from all industries and trades are invited to attend the meeting which will begin at 7 P. M. Foster, a veteran trade unionist will discuss the role of organized labor in the Soviet Union and how unity of labor of all the United Nations may be achieved.

A communique from New Delhi reported air attacks upon Japanese headquarters at the supply base in the Myittha Valley and upon enemy-occupied villages and troop positions. Throughout Burma, the air force hit at lines of communications, depots and mills.

In New Guinea, the jungle-toughened Australians were reported from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific to be within 30 miles of the coast where it turns north at the western end of the Huon Peninsula. At last reports they were within forty miles of Madang.

The Japanese were threatened by the combined land assault and air attack with loss of their narrowing land bridge to the north.

## Close Pincers At Kiev; Fierce Melitopol Fight

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Red Army has made a new crossing of the Dnieper and has captured several towns on the west bank of the Dnieper, the Soviet communists broadcast by Radio Moscow and heard in London reported.

Southeast of Kremenchuk, the Red Army on the right bank of the Dnieper broke through strong German defenses on a front 30 miles wide and 18 miles deep and captured Kamenistaya, Afanasyevka, Poponitskaya, Budenovka and Leshchik.

South of Gomel the Red Army forced the Dnieper on a front about 15 miles wide and captured Loev, the district center of the Gomel region, Podorogi, Krupchik, Shistay and Byvalki.

The Red Army south of Zaporozhje advanced and captured several villages, including the rail station of Popovo.

On all fronts during Saturday, 139 German tanks were disabled or destroyed, and 64 German planes shot down.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UP).—The Red Army battered down bitter German resistance north and south of Kiev today, narrowing the gap between the jaws of its pincer about the Ukraine capital, and the Moscow newspaper Pravda declared: "Kiev holds a fate as bitter for the Germans as Stalingrad."

At the southern flank of the Dnieper line, a street battle continued.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UP).—Several hundred half-starved women and children of the 7,000 population of Trukhanov, once popular island swimming resort in the Dnieper opposite downstream Kiev, are living in sand holes on the shell-pitted strip of land while the battle for the Ukraine capital raged about them, the Army newspaper Red Star said today.

United in Melitopol for the sixth day since Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin's forces penetrated the city from the south and northeast. Not since the anguished days of Sevastopol and Stalingrad has house-to-house fighting attained the pitch of ferocity with which it raged at Melitopol.

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## Allied Planes Hit Burma, New Guinea?

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Intensive bombing by British and American aircraft of Northern and Southern Burma and further Allied advances 165 miles above Finschhafen in New Guinea are among the main developments reported from the vast Southwest Pacific battle area.

A communique from New Delhi reported air attacks upon Japanese headquarters at the supply base in the Myittha Valley and upon enemy-occupied villages and troop positions. Throughout Burma, the air force hit at lines of communications, depots and mills.

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## Browder Speaks at Manhattan Center Rally for Ben Davis Tonight



# Where Is Wilkie Heading For?

By Joseph Starobin

Wendell Wilkie's speech at St. Louis Friday night, despite its obvious concessions to the Hooverites in his own party and outright partisan tone, offers convincing proof that he stands head and shoulders above any other leader of the Republican Party. But at the same time labor and all other groups who support the President and his war program will despise their dissatisfaction with a number of actions by the administration, be strengthened in their conviction that the interests of our nation in this crucial moment will not be served by "choosing" Wilkie against President Roosevelt.

The trouble is that we are still in October, 1943. The autumn leaves are falling quickly. The most crucial fighting is still ahead of us, and the most difficult problems of our relations with our Allies still unsettled. And the war that is yet to be fought, the peace that is yet to be secured is the responsibility of the entire nation, men and women of all parties, including Republicans.

To the extent that Wilkie's speech, especially where it touches on foreign policy, confutes the variety of defeatists, imperialist, anti-Soviet, and downright dispirited in his own party, it serves a purpose in the interests of the entire nation.

But when Mr. Wilkie deliberately centers his attack upon the President and with arguments borrowed from his own worst enemies whom he treats very mildly, its effect is to endanger the entire nation's war effort, and has the makings of an extremely dangerous political crisis if not rebuffed.

## FIRST JUDGMENT

It is true that we have to have an election next year. It is true that the Republican Party, the center of the most serious opponents of a progressive foreign policy and an united prosecution of the war, has to be won for the viewpoint that Wilkie set forth in his One World.

But it is also true—in fact this truth is paramount—that we have to win this war under our present leadership, identified with President Roosevelt, and with enemies whom that can be built around the policies for which he stands. There may be many judgments to make of Wilkie's speech. But this judgment comes first.

So what did Wilkie say? On foreign policy insofar as he repeated his well-known and admirable insistence that this is One World, demanded that our nation march in step with events, in harmony with our allies this is to be welcomed. In this context even his criticism of the shortcomings of the administration, are understandable and helpful. This contribution was and remains Wilkie's great mission in the Republican party. To the extent that this would be aimed at isolating and smothering out the hard reactionary core in his own party on these issues, it is a contribution to the war effort.

To the extent that he indulges in partisanship instead of real criticism, fails to point out the heavy responsibility of Republicans for Pearl Harbor, and fails to stress the practical military measures that must be taken now, his speech is a step backward.

The rest of the speech is bound to leave the nation—and the labor movement—with very mixed feelings. The reason is that the rest of his speech is an incredible mixture of a few significant ideas, surrounded by the half-truths about the present Administration and the President which are simply borrowed from the worst elements in both parties.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN

So what remains of the speech? An assault on "bureaucracy," a somewhat mystical dissertation on the abuse of power of New Dealers that have allegedly grown old and cynical, a crack about patronage, a diatribe against reckless expenditures—and all the other weapons which the anti-war wreckers have been slinging at the President for two years.

Such arguments against the Administration have come primarily from those who hate its foreign policy. I am not suggesting that the Administration has not made many mistakes. The labor movement knows some of these better than any one else. But the labor movement also knows that some of the worst disruption against the war, both on the home front and in foreign policy, have come from an alliance of reactionary elements in the labor movement and the administration.

What is the use of criticizing the passage of the Smith-Connally act, when everybody knows that the President was against it, and that the Republicans, in alliance with John L. Lewis made its passage possible? What is the use of blaming the difficulties of OPA on the President or his administration when everybody knows the record of dozens of Republican governors toward OPA? What is the use of inviting the labor movement into the cabinet, as Wilkie does so cleverly, when everybody knows that the record of Senator Edge in New Jersey, or Joe Hanley in New York—now supported by Wilkie—is against labor, hurts labor from day to day. And the same questions can be asked about the poll-tax, about taxation, about any number of issues where the Republicans, in cahoot with the worst of the Democrats, have been deliberately sabotaging the home front in their effort to push the President off the beam on foreign policy and the war.

**NATION'S INTEREST**  
Instead of putting his enemies on the spot on foreign policy, and insisting that they really pitch in to help win the war under the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Wilkie's speech implies an effort to rally everybody that is disgruntled, on a bandwagon of contradictory and not

always substantial criticism against the President's leadership in the next vital phases of the war. If he persists in this direction, his campaign for leadership of the Republicans can throw a monkeywrench into the leadership of the war.

Aside from the war as the primary issue, Mr. Wilkie on the basis of his speech would be a prisoner of the "reactionary elements in his party" should he win the nomination.

Wendell Wilkie's chief service to the nation depends upon his ability to force his party to act in harmony with the whole nation's interest. His St. Louis speech was an opener. The problem has to be discussed further, in the light of his own development, not to mention the way the war will be fought this winter, and the outcome of the Moscow conference.

But it will be dangerous indeed, if in pursuing his function within his own party, Mr. Wilkie hurts the interest of the entire nation.

## Metropolitan Alexis Gets Soviet Award

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UP).—Metropolitan Alexis and other priests of the Orthodox Russian Church Leningrad authorities on behalf of have been awarded medals by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for their part in the defense of the northern citadel, press dispatches said yesterday.

In addition to Metropolitan Alexis, decorations honoring them for collecting 6,000,000 rubles for the Dimitri Donskoi tank column which helped defend Leningrad and for gathering gifts for the besieged troops were given fathers Lomakhin and Dubrovitsky, chief priests of St. Nicholas Cathedral, and Father Mikhail Slavitsky, chief of the cathedral choir.

Metropolitan Alexis, thanking Soviet officials for the honors, assured the government that the priests and followers of the Orthodox Church would continue to contribute to the defense of the city and pray for the quick expulsion of the enemy from our beloved Russian land and for the health of Stalin, leader of our people.

## Sigerist to Speak On Soviet Medicine

The New York County Chapter of the American-Soviet Medical Society announces that it will hold a meeting on Friday, Oct. 29, 8:30 P. M., at Hosack Hall, New York Academy of Medicine, 2 E. 103rd St. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, editor of the American Review of Soviet Medicine, whose subject will be "Soviet Medicine—From Peace to War." His talk will be followed by a showing of the Soviet film, "Experiments in the Revival of Organisms," from the Institute of Experimental Physiology and Therapy, USSR, with sound track commentary by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane.

## Hirohito Ship Blown Up



Columns of water shot skyward as bombs from U. S. planes of the Fifth Air Force blasted a Japanese vessel right out of the water at Hansa Bay on the north coast of New Guinea. At least 45 barges and other enemy craft were destroyed during the attack. U. S. Army Air Force photo.

## Codovilla Seriously Ill In Argentine Prison

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10 (Delayed).—Victorio Codovilla, famous Argentine labor leader, imprisoned for his anti-fascist activities at Rio Gallegos, is seriously ill of a nervous inflammation of both legs which threatens complete paralysis and for the cure of which he urgently needs

cover, medication and careful medical attention. Nothing of this does the anti-fascist fighter receive. Not even a blanket or an overcoat does he possess at a temperature below zero.

"Victorio Codovilla has been imprisoned by the Argentine fascist reaction in a murky and solitary vault in Rio Gallegos, isolated from the world in the manner of the ancient tyrannies," the paper says. "The vigorous working-class leader is deprived from all human contact, put on the iron ring of the fascist bulldogs of the Special Police, professional pistoleros dressed as prison guards."

"The prisoner is not allowed to receive visits or correspondence and not even papers of any kind of information."

"The man is sick. He has been seen by a physician, who diagnosed double sciatica, a nervous inflammation of both legs which threatens complete paralysis and for the cure of which he urgently needs warmth."

## Costa Rican Unions Unite; Form New Federation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Organized labor of Costa Rica has united and has formed the Confederation of Costa Rican Workers, which held its Constituent Congress at San Jose de Costa Rica recently. The new labor center immediately affiliated with the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) of which Vicente Lombardo Toledano is president. CTAL headquarters were informed today.

Lombardo Toledano, homeward-bound from Chile where he attended the recent Congress of the

Confederation of Chilean Workers, assisted in setting up the new center of Costa Rican trade unions. Labor in this country had never before been centrally organized. The only countries in Latin America which are still lacking central trade union organization are Nicaragua and Panama. The unions existing in Nicaragua are already affiliated with the CTAL and formation of a labor center is expected there soon.

Concerning Panama, it is the policy of the CTAL not to interfere in the labor situation of that country because of the work of the

## Partisan Describes Rise of Corsica's 12,000 Patriots

(By Wirephoto to Inter-Continental News)

ALGIER, Oct. 17.—The underground resistance movement in Corsica which overthrew the German rule on that island grew in one year from seven members to 12,000, says one of their leaders, Vittorio, a former fighter in the International Brigade.

Vittorio, who is not in Algiers, states that resistance to the occupationists in Corsica started as far back as the summer of 1942.

"At the beginning there were only seven of us," he said. "Two were killed in battle, the third received 30 years of penal servitude, while the remaining four kept on at their fighting posts."

"Thorough preparations were made for a Corsican revolt in September of this year against the Nazis. Of the 100 tons of arms and munitions unloaded on the island, only 25 tons found their way to the occupationists. Fully 12,000 Corsican patriots were armed."

"The period prior to the victory over the occupationists was one of hardship for the life of the fighters for the liberation of Corsica. They lived in caves where they had their underground printshop, which printed 6,000 copies of the newspapers 'Patriote' and 'Terre Corse.'"

## DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS

"The most active participation in the liberation struggle was taken by the members of the 'Front Patriotique de la Jeunesse,' who worked as liaison men, often covering up to 40 kilometers (about 25 to 30 miles) overnight across mountains, and distributing in broad daylight illegal leaflets on the streets of Ajaccio, Bastia, etc."

"Once," relates Vittorio, "when I was in command of a detachment of patriots who were given the assignment of capturing a German supply depot I was approached by a 15-year-old boy who asked me to take him along. When I refused because of his age he left us and took another path, only to join our group at the place where we launched the attack."

"The fighting that ensued I saw him shoot two Germans with a hunter's gun. After the engagement the boy told me: 'It was my grandfather's hunting gun.'"

"All sections of the population—peasants, shepherds and mountaineers—helped supply the patriots with provisions. The women of Corsica, too, self-sacrificingly took part in the struggle for the liberation of their country."

"In Barcetta," relates Vittorio, "the patriots attacked a German food store where they captured big supplies of flour. All the women of this village worked through the night to bake bread out of this flour, with the result that on the following day all the neighboring groups of Franco-Thiers and patriots were supplied with bread."

during this war, Lombardo Toledano declared here several weeks ago.

Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador have no trade unions and Brazil is a corporate state, the constitution of which does not allow the existence of a free and independent trade union movement. Labor in all other Latin American countries is now centrally organized and affiliated with the CTAL.

Detailed news from the congress of the Costa Rican workers is still lacking. On his last stop-off there, Lombardo was expected to publicly express the gratitude of the CTAL to Costa Rica's President, Rafael Calderon Guardia, sponsor of the Bill of Rights for Labor which was inserted recently in the Constitution of that country.

## Between the Lines

The Story of Countess R. G. Waldeck

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

One of the most important stories of the war, we think, was published in the N. Y. Herald Tribune last Friday, the interview with the Naples secretary of the Italian Communists, Dr. Eugenio Reale. We gave the gist of it in Saturday's paper. It you haven't seen it, you should. Once again, we get a picture of the consistency with which the Communists in Europe are developing their line. Dr. Reale, fresh from a difficult period in the underground, nevertheless sizes up the situation clearly and boldly. The Communists, he says, are for a democratic republic. They are ready to work with Badoglio provided he fights the Germans and broadens his government. The issue of the monarchy can wait.

We had some interesting details of Reale's amazing career on Saturday, the fact that he is one of Naples leading physicians, survived jail and exile in both Italy and France. But Italian-Americans who know him add that for many years during his stay in Paris he wrote medical advice for progressive Italian-American papers here, under the name of Dr. Fracastore. And it was collections of food and money from this country in the late thirties that helped keep Reale alive in France.

One of the places to watch on the eve of the Moscow conference is Finland. The crisis there is very acute, especially since it appears that Washington's attitude has stiffened toward the Finns and may very well lead to a demonstrative action, such as the complete break in relations, on the eve of the conference.

Recall President Roosevelt's inclusion of Finland as a German satellite in his message to Congress, and his advice to the peoples of the satellite countries to revolt. In Finland meanwhile, a debate rages in the Diet, with some circles openly advocating immediate peace despite the fact that many a leading Social-Democrat is still in jail for saying such things six months ago.

The Finnish press reacted almost as strongly as the Swedish press when the Nazis rounded up thousands of Danish Jews on the eve of the high Jewish holidays. On the other hand, the Finnish army, and leading politicians continue determined to stand with Germany. The crisis is bound to come to a head quickly, especially if the United States should once and for all break with Finland publicly, as the Red Army moves into the Baltics.

The British "man in the street" has four worries, says the vice president of the University of Chicago, William Benton, returning from a visit to London. The first is the fear that President Roosevelt may be defeated in 1944. The second is fear that the overwhelming American industrial power may annihilate British commerce and industry after the war. "They want Britain and the United States to cooperate economically, not to conflict." Third, is a certain envy for the fact that the United States is a less stratified society than Britain. And the fourth is "a deep concern that United States foreign policy may pull British policy away from Russia."

Andre Simone, Czech refugee well known in this country, blasts the intrigue of the Polish government-in-exile in a featured article for Mexico's labor daily, El Popular. Thomas Mann, the noted German author, expresses the belief that Hitler will fall through a revolt in the army, rather than a civilian uprising, but the army revolt will pave the way for a thoroughgoing and bloody popular revolution. . . . The American Slav Congress protests to Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, against the lectures of a certain Goetz Briefs, in the Army Special Training Courses. Briefs had declared that "everything evil in German and Prussian history was due to Slavic influences." The Congress also attacks Father Edward Walsh of Georgetown for the same line of thought, demands the ouster of all teachers who spread anti-Slavic propaganda in the army. . . . wants Army text-books to show the Slav struggle for freedom. . . . Sixty-one senators and deputies of the Uruguayan parliament have urged President Vargas of Brazil to free Luis Carlos Prestes. . . . They are backed by the leading professors of law at the University of Montevideo who prepared special briefs to show the innocence of Prestes, and urge his freedom. . . . The general secretary of the Argentine Socialist Party, Juan Antonio Solari, is due to arrive in this country. We hope he's of a different caliber than the isolationist Socialist Dr. Alfredo Palacios who was here last Spring and at that time halted the Ramirez coup d'etat.

The case of Countess R. G. Waldeck needs some investigation. She was the daughter of a Jewish banker at Mannheim, her name Rosi Goldschmidt. Her description of last days at Bucharest in "Athens Palace" was very sympathetic to the Nazis. For good reasons perhaps they let her out of that country, and she came over here. She pals out with the notorious correspondent Paul Scheffer (mentioned as a Nazi agent in the Moscow trials) at Scheffer's apartment on Park Avenue. Now she publishes a book "Meet Mr. Blank" in which she urges that Prince Louis Ferdinand, the Kaiser's son, might become a "post-war asset" as a German monarch. Marshal Erwin Rommel is nominated to take Hitler's place. Herr Goering is a lovable fellow in her portrait. And she advises that Dr. Otto Meisner, or Herr Schacht are the men with whom the Allies ought to deal. Meisner was the socialist who became personal secretary to Hitler, and Schacht needs no explanation. What does need explanation is why any American publisher should permit Countess R. G. Waldeck to publicize her plea for a negotiated peace with German fascism?

## U. S. Air Fleet Superior to foe Reports OWI

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UP).—The United States air fleet is now clearly superior to the enemy in both performance and quality and has recorded a combat advantage of roughly four-to-one for all theatres of war, the Office of War Information reported tonight.

Plane production has been impeded, OWI reported, by such serious mistakes as faulty inspections, inadequate supervision and lack of imagination by labor and management but in spite of this official figures show the Army air forces at a loss of only 1,867 planes from the start of the war until Sept. 1 set the following records:

Flew 223,758 sorties, dropped 6,312 enemy craft, probably destroyed 2,196 planes and damaged 2,535.

The Navy did not disclose specific figures but estimated enemy losses at between four and five times its own.

OWI, in citing serious mistakes in plane production policy conceded the goal of 10,000 planes monthly by the year's end may not be reached.

It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

## Dimitroff Urged National and World Labor Unity to Fight Fascism

This is the sixth of a series of articles by V. J. Jerome on Georgi Dimitroff, heroic Bulgarian Communist leader, on the tenth anniversary of the famous Reichstag Trial, where he exposed the Nazi force and thrilled the world by his magnificent defense. Series continues tomorrow.

**By V. J. Jerome**  
Salerno would have cost fewer American and British lives, had we not delayed the invasion of Italy for more than a month. We waited "to save lives," but the Nazis did not wait. They used our waiting to entrench themselves.

The invasion of the continent from the West would have cost fewer lives in 1942 than it would this year. It will cost many more lives if we wait till 1944, instead of striking now. Limited warfare makes the collapse of Nazism more difficult of accomplishment. It allows the Nazis time to concentrate their military forces on one front and to resort to political maneuvers attempting to divide the United Nations.

Concern for saving British and American lives demands real, synchronized coalition war, the absence of which in the beginning of 1943 permitted Hitler to shunt thirty crack divisions from the West to bolster his defenses threatened with destruction in the vital Kharkov region, thus delaying his total collapse—at the expense of countless lives,

Russian, British, and American.

Behind the Peglers' professed concern for human lives and their asking "What is the hurry?" lurk their fear of the destruction of fascism, their dread of the peoples' victory—freedom, the self-determining of nations, enhanced democracy. Hence their efforts to split the United Nations. Hence their agitation against full coalition warfare.

Hence their cry: "We're not fighting for Russia!" A cry subversive of the United Nations war: a cry disloyal to America allied to the Soviet Union in this war upon whose victorious outcome the continued national survival of all the Allies depends. This same camp which today wants to "save lives" was only yesterday eager to spend American and British lives in a "holy war" for fascist Finland against our most powerful and dependable ally today. We're not going to fight for Stalin!—so, once read the fiery placards of fascist Doriot in the France that was still free: Doriot who soon thereafter sent from enslaved France his volunteer legion to the Eastern Front to fight for Hitler!

We know the gentlemen who are opposed to having one soldier fight in a war of liberation, but who are at all times ready to squander millions of lives in imperialist and counter-revolutionary wars!

It is therefore to be regretted that the Premier of England, in

his post-Quebec speech, uttered an unfortunate phrase that has been grasped by this Munich-minded camp which seeks to conceal its pro-fascist of human blood with profession of concern for "human lives."

Dimitroff urged upon the working class the need for labor unity—national and international.

"It is impossible to carry on a serious struggle for the maintenance of international peace unless first and foremost all necessary steps are taken to establish a united front of the working class in each country and united action by the international workers' organizations."

This statement, made in 1937, when the anti-fascist forces of the world were struggling to halt fascist aggression, applies with the greatest potency today.

Labor will enhance its contributions and exert a greater influence as emerging and welding force of national unity when it establishes a closer unity of action on a world scale with labor of the United Nations. If today the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition has not yet developed a uniform strategy and full coalition warfare, this reality cannot be dissociated from the absence to date of an Anglo-Soviet-American trade union coalition. The labor component of the coalition, to strengthen the alliance of the three nuclear United Nations powers, both for speedy victory

and for post-war reconstruction, has still to be solidified. The sabotaging of this imperative need by the AFL top leadership defies the desire for international labor unity officially registered by the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and shared overwhelmingly by the AFL membership, as indicated especially by the State Federations of Labor in the key states of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The blocking tactics of the AFL Executive Council in essence sabotage the victory drive of the United Nations. In slandering the Soviet trade unions as "not free," as unions with which, it must follow, American labor can associate only at its peril, the leaders dominating the Executive Council of the AFL are trying to put a union label on Hitler's claim that he is fighting to save the world from the "peril of Bolshevism."

This is advanced as a "labor" policy and practice toward the twenty-six million Soviet trade unionists, upon whose unity, strength, initiative, and self-sacrifice the fate of the entire world trade union movement has especially in the past two years depended!

Profoundly true are the words of Dimitroff:

"The attitude toward the Soviet Union is in essence the touchstone testing the devotion of every individual active in the working class movement."

Not until the Executive Council shakes off the Wall-Hutcheson-

Dubinsky incubus of anti-Sovietism and in union with the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods brings American labor into closer solidarity and common action with the trade unions of all our Allies, will it exercise its full power as a force for victory. Such positive action on the part of American labor, extended to include the trade unions of the Western Hemisphere and of the European countries struggling to overthrow Hitlerite oppression, can lead to the establishment of world trade union unity so that the international working class may contribute most effectively to the achievement of victory and toward the solution of the post-war problems.

Labor faces the task of rousing the nation as a whole to the full realization of the great military opportunities before it, of uniting and rallying the people for the fullest support to the Commander-in-Chief and for influencing the policies of the Government. Labor faces the task of mobilizing the democratic and progressive forces for intensifying the fight against the defeatists, the appeasers, the "negotiated peace" mongers. Labor must lead the nation in the struggle against all who overtly or covertly are working to undermine the war program of our country, against the fascist-minded monopolists who are working to betray this great war of the people and impose a reactionary and unstable peace.

(To Be Continued)



# Willkie Whitewash of Edge Assailed

## Communist Calls It Blow Against War

By William Norman  
Executive Sec'y, Communist Party,  
New Jersey

The endorsement of Walter E. Edge, Republican defeatist candidate for Governor of New Jersey by Wendell L. Willkie, is a stiletto hurled in the back of the national war effort which will not reach its mark.

The past black record and present reactionary associations of Edge cannot be whitewashed, not even by Willkie. That Willkie is ready to swallow Edge in whole or in part has nothing in common with a just, impartial estimate of the worst reactionary in the state of New Jersey, this crony of the erstwhile, sinister Republican boss, "Nucky" Johnson. For that matter, the ambitions of Willkie which lead him to the endorsement of Edge have nothing in common with the ambitions of the people in New Jersey, either today or for 1944.

The political life of Edge has always been associated with the policies of a Hoover-Hawkes-Vandenberg mentality. Prior to the war of national liberation, this took the form of blind rage against the social reforms of the "New Deal." Thus successively he ranted against President Roosevelt and the administration as being "dictatorial, Socialistic, Communistic"—"a combination of Stalinism, Hitlerism and I don't know who else." Anything that alleviated the suffering of the people in those days was termed "boonloggy" by Edge. He was ever ready to protect the interests of the most reactionary section of finance capital. His record in the United States Senate from 1919 to 1929 shows him, among other things, to be a consistent advocate of lowering the taxes on the higher income brackets and placing the burden on the workers, middle-class and the people. It is in those days that he evolved his "theory" of "States Rights" in opposition to federal aid to the needy and which in practice meant no aid at all.

Unlike Edge, a great section of the industrialists, as labor, have submerged their group and class interests to the greater cause of national interests and national unity. With them it is not a question of New Deal vs. Old Deal, but full support behind the Commander-in-Chief, behind the war effort and the unconditional surrender of the fascist enemy.

Not so with Edge. He has merely carried over his former blind hatred for President Roosevelt and transformed it, like the Hoovers and the Hawkes into channels of defeatism and obstruction of the nation's war. His cry for "State Sovereignty" today, if heeded, would split the war effort into 48 separate splinters. Even from a "practical" viewpoint, he is deceiving the people of New Jersey by this slogan. The sophistry which holds that New Jersey is paying more taxes to the federal government in proportion to the benefits derived, if carried to its logical conclusion, would at the same time reduce New Jersey from a top-ranking war production center to a minor position. Under such a "theory" the government should necessarily allocate war contracts also on a "basis of quality." New Jersey taxing capacity would then be reduced but so would income of industry, labor and the people. Aside from the "practical" aspects, it is directed primarily at planlessness and obstruction of the war effort. If urged as a post-war panacea, it is nothing more than his former opposition to federal intervention, where necessary.

There is no need here to deal at length with the war record of Edge, his attitude to national unity and United Nations unity. In his case, his red-baiting and Soviet-baiting in 1936 and 1938 is also an index to his aim of destroying United Nations unity today. He is identified with those defeatist forces who term the war effort itself as "Socialistic" and "Communistic." Furthermore, he is completely identified with the deeds of the Republican delegation in Congress and the state legislature. This infamous record of defeatism and obstructionism cannot be wiped off by a statement by Willkie. Willkie has his own reasons for wanting to clasp a combination of Hoover, Edge, Hawkes, S. Parnell Thomas, Hartley and the other New Jersey defeatists in his bosom. If this is not partisan politics-as-usual at its worst, it is certainly something much more dangerous.

Willkie's main objection to Edge being named an appeaser is that Edge "fought opposition to the League of Nations" in 1919. Undoubtedly, there can be found many present-day defeatists who also "fought opposition" to the League of Nations then. On the other hand, it was in April, 1939, when collective security was the decisive need of the hour that Edge opposed "international entanglements" and that we should "mind our own business." It is only through a combination of words and deeds before and after the war that the real face of Edge is delineated. This picture shows the face of a defeatist and reactionary in all its ugly reality.

Willkie's endorsement of Edge will not make him any more palatable to the voters of New Jersey.

## Shipyards in Kearny at Full Blast

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KEARNY, N. J., Oct. 17.—Production of fighting ships for the Navy was resumed at full blast at Federal shipyards here after a brief stoppage over the dismissal of five workers. A scattered few hundred of the more than 25,000 employed here were still among the missing but for all effects and purposes the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Union had brought the stoppage to a halt.

The walkout never hit the day shift on which 17,000 are employed from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The 4 P. M. to midnight shift, where the stoppage during one day had been most effective, was reported completely back on the job Saturday and the midnight to 8 A. M. shift was also said to be intact.

Restored production was achieved through unity in the executive board of the union's Local 16. Members were unanimous in enforcing labor's no-strike pledge.

John Green, international president of the union, was given full power to decide what action would be taken with respect to the five fired men, discharged for allegedly inciting a stoppage. Green was to announce his decision late today.

Williams Gets Farm Union Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UP).—Aubrey Williams, tall, gaunt blacksmith's son who resigned recently as head of the Congress-abolished National Youth Administration, today was appointed by the director of organization of the National Farmers union to head an organizing drive in 22 east coast and southern states.

The appointment was announced by James G. Patton, President of the Farmers Union which describes itself as the representative of "working farmers" and usually is opposed in legislative matters to the "big four" farm organizations.

Patton said Williams would aid the organization of local, county and regional Farmers Unions and affiliated cooperatives in the east and south.

Williams, in a statement, said he was joining the staff of the Farmers Union "because its purpose and work are concerned with the welfare and betterment of people."

Services for IWO Member

Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. today for Barney Friedman, charter member of the International Workers Order and active leader of IWO schools, who died yesterday after a heart attack. The funeral will take place from the Hirsch Funeral Home, 1089 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

Friedman who lived at 34 33 DeKalb Ave., Bronx, is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

## Firemen's Leader Urges Pay Boost

Vincent J. Kane, co-chairman of the Fire and Police Conference Committee and president of the United Firemen's Association, yesterday appealed for public support at the polls of Proposition No. 1, calling for a \$460 annual cost of living adjustment for police and firemen.

Firemen have not asked for a pay increase since 1929, said Kane, who said the adjustment was aimed as a partial balance against greatly increased wartime living costs.

The \$460 sought is far below the general 15 per cent cost-of-living adjustment which the War Labor Board through its Little Steel Formula authorized for all other workers, Kane pointed out. On this basis, the raise will be of special help to lower-paid men, some of whom get only \$1,320 a year.

"Those who say that a fireman's pre-war pay is ample even in this wartime period are overlooking not only the sharp rise in living costs, but the fireman's usual expenses, such as the pension deductions and the expensive uniforms he must pay out of his own pocket," the spokesman said.

## AFL Molders Back Cleveland CP Candidate

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—The AFL Molders Union Local 218, representing about 2,000 vital war workers, last night unanimously added its endorsement to the growing list of labor organizations and individuals supporting the candidacy of Arnold Johnson for the Cleveland Board of Education.

Other organizations which officially endorsed Johnson in the past two days include the two main lodges of the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, a German-American workers' fraternal society.

Johnson, state secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, is running as an independent candidate in the non-partisan election, supported by the Communist Party of Cleveland.

## Dirt Farmers From 3 States Meet Oct. 21

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17.—Small farmers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey are preparing to gather in Trenton Oct. 21 and 22, for the first convention of the newly-formed tri-state Eastern Division of the Farmers Union.

The decision of this group of food producers will be of particular interest to war workers in the cities, for the convention will represent some 10,000 "dirt farmers" operate family-sized farms.

Production of food for victory, and the protection of the small farmer, will be key questions at the Trenton convention.

It is only a few months since veteran Farmers Union members in this area started an organizing drive for new members. The result so far has been some 10,000 in the tri-state area. Among those who have joined are a number of prosperous poultry and egg cooperatives in New Jersey and applications have been received from similar associations in New York as well as from some 4,000 New York State dairy farmers, led by Archie Wright.

Hurricane on Wane

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UP).—A hurricane which had been threatening the New England coast has decreased in intensity and no longer constitutes a menace, the U. S. Weather Bureau said today.

about being a candidate for the city council, Pete was out there in the street and in union halls organizing to lighten the burden of the unemployed, fighting for federal relief, hot school lunches, playgrounds and nurseries.

A veteran in the first world war, he made his first fight to get the bonus for unemployed veterans. The hateful Hoover was in the White House. The bonus was granted by President Roosevelt as one of his first acts of office.

Then Cacchione kept up the battle for federal relief, playgrounds, better housing and child care. He never retreated and never yielded in this struggle.

The Communist Councilman saw many of his demands granted. Thousands of fire trap tenements were condemned and boarded up. WPA and unemployment insurance came into existence. Playgrounds were built. Hot lunches were served in the public schools.

But Cacchione's battle for a de-

## Rabbi, Backing Davis, Cites Talmudic Code

By Louise Mitchell

Rabbi Max Felshtin drew upon the wisdom of the prophets to explain why he so readily became a sponsor of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to City Council.

The Torah, basic law of the Jewish religion, stresses "thou shalt love the stranger," said the rabbi, leader of the Radio City Synagogue, and in the modern world, the "strangers" are the minority groups.

More than any other teaching of human righteousness, the rabbi emphasized, the Torah repeats the "stranger is your brother," deserving of affection and respect. In 36 different sections, this truth is struck home to the Jewish people.

With great dignity, Rabbi Felshtin quoted the famous words of Shakespeare to prove his point.

"Hath not the Jew eyes, hath he not hands, hath he not organs, dimensions, passions, does he not cry when he is hurt, is he not fed by the same food, is he not a man like others?"

The same questions may be asked today about the Negro, even as they are again being asked about the Jew, the Rabbi insisted.

"The Negro is one of God's children. And certainly he is a fellow-American. That is the great ideal for which we are ready to lay down our lives, send our children to the uttermost ends of the world to fight. For the Jew, Gentile, black, white, Italian, Pole, Russian, Irish there is one common denominator. We are Americans," he said.

Rabbi Felshtin, one of the many religious leaders supporting the Davis election campaign, feels that "as leader of the community I want to show our fellow-Americans that we all hope for a new day with justice for all. A new day which will justify all the sacrifices we are making and will bring justice, especially on the home front."

Pointing out that the recent riot in Harlem was caused by social and economic inequities, the Jewish leader said that the election of a Negro to the Council would be effective statement for "the sins of those who might not treat Negroes like Americans."

He saw a close bond between the Negro and Jewish people's struggle against fascism, breeder of race antagonisms.

"The Jewish people are in a posi-

## Ben Davis Show to Hear Powell, Robeson

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, who has called Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., "my logical successor to the City Council," will be one of the main speakers at the Golden Gate Ballroom "Vote Ben Davis" Victory Show, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24.

The Councilman will make a special address calling upon the people of Harlem and the rest of the borough to follow him in voting first choice for the Communist leader.

Paul Robeson, noted Negro artist, who makes his New York debut tomorrow, in Othello, will make his first public appearance after the Theatre Guild opening at the Davis show. He will appear in a scene from Othello.

Additional speakers include Dr. George Cannon, chairman of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Davis and the Rev. Robinson.

Other noted artists scheduled to appear at the gala tribute are Coleman Hawkins, Fred Keating, Mary Lou Williams, Art Tatum, Massie Patterson, John White, Pearl Primus, Billy Holiday, Betty Garrett, Lucky Roberts, Ella Fitzgerald, Berry Brothers, Richard Huey and others.

Teddy Wilson, famed pianist and orchestra leader and Fred Washington, Negro actress, are co-chairmen.

Expect Mine Workers Back At Work Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Twenty-five thousand striking Alabama and Indiana coal miners were expected back in the mines tomorrow as the War Labor Board prepared to hand down its decision on the key Illinois wage agreement. The WLB ruling is expected this week.

The board had called on the miners to return to work forthwith but United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis set Monday for the resumption of work.

The pending Illinois contract would net miners a weekly pay increase of \$3.75 for five days, supplanting the old seven-hour pay with an eight and one half hour day, including underground travel time, heretofore not taken into account.

life for the people of New York was not ended. Race discrimination was rampant (and still is). Anti-Semitism was marching. Hoodlums like Coughlin and the Christian Fronters were spreading Hitler propaganda and violence. Cacchione entered into the fight for the rights of Negroes, Jews and loyal foreign-born citizens.

In these two years that he's been in the Council, Pete has put all the things we fight for into resolutions. The City Council majority voted him down.

Now, says Cacchione, there is one big issue to win the war. We have to do everything to unify the people on the home front and to stand by our men on the fighting front. Every motion that Pete makes in the City Council is made with these things in view.

It would be a sad day for New York if this grand guy of the people should be defeated.

The people of New York need men like Cacchione now more than ever.

## CIO Packers Ask Release Of Argentine Unionists

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The third day of the first constitutional convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America went on record declaring its solidarity with the packinghouse workers of Argentina in their fight to force the pro-fascist Ramirez government to release 43 packinghouse leaders jailed on charges of "Communism." The convention further expressed its solidarity with the Argentine packinghouse workers, many of whom are exploited by the "Big 4" which dominates the packing industry of the United States, by calling for the establishment of a joint committee of packing unions of North and South America.

The highlight of the morning session consisted in the guest speech delivered by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, New York Councilman and publisher of the People's Voice.

Powell was introduced to the convention by Philip Weismann, popular president of the Swift local of Chicago. He stirred the delegates with a plea for unity within labor's ranks, warning the convention against those who would divide labor because of race, religion or political beliefs. He stressed that it matters not whether a person is a Democrat, Republican, Socialist or Communist, but what did matter was whether that person is contributing his utmost to winning of the war. At the conclusion of his short remarks, Powell received a standing and enthusiastic ovation.

The afternoon session was featured by the report of the resolutions committee. The convention unanimously has already gone on record hailing the leadership of President Murray of the CIO and pledging full support to its program. One of the resolutions stressed labor's support to the President's anti-inflation program which has had the fullest backing of the CIO. This resolution urged action to secure a roll-back of prices to the September 1942 level.

The convention sharply condemned John L. Lewis for his defeatist

policy of obstructing the nation's war effort. It condemned Lewis' strike policy and reiterated its previous decision for no strikes in the course of the war.

Approving the action of the CIO in setting up a political action committee headed by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, the convention instructed the officers of the new international union to give the fullest cooperation in the development of the CIO's political action program.

The convention enthusiastically adopted resolutions condemning all forms of racial discrimination urging the extension of the authority of the Federal Employment Practice Committee and for immediate action by the U. S. Senate for the abolition of the poll tax.

The convention called for the unconditional surrender of the enemy for victory over the Axis and for a

people's peace in conformity with the high principles of the Atlantic Charter. It recognized the need of strengthening the unity of the United Nations for victory and for the preservation of peace after the war. The resolution on post-war planning called for the inclusion of labor representatives on all government post-war planning committees and for the adoption by Congress of the Wagner-Dingell bill.

Other resolutions called on Congress to adopt a taxation program based on ability to pay in line with the CIO taxation program, urged federal aid to working farmers, and condemned the "Farm Bloc" as being inimical to the interests of both working farmers and labor. The convention also urged the immediate repeal of the vicious Smith-Connally Bill, stressing that this bill was an encouragement to strikes rather than assuring continuous production.

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## Ask FDR to Act in Ore Mine Shutdown

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17.—Charging that the plan of the Republic Steel Corporation to shut down Ralmond mines is "an act of defiance against the War Labor Board, a lock-out against the established law of the land and a management strike against our country and the war effort," two local unions of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today called on President Roosevelt to intervene.

The union asks the government to take the mines over and operate them.

The union's position is stated in an open letter to the President, published here in a large newspaper advertisement.

Since Oct. 2, when the Republic management announced plans to suspend Ralmond operation, the union has gone to the public and government agencies to block the move. If the mines are shut down, the union declares, the government war machine will be deprived of 80,000 tons of high-grade ore a month.

**PICKET REPUBLIC STEEL**

The local offices of Republic Steel have been picketed by ore miners who gave out leaflets on the streets of downtown Birmingham. The union has also appealed to the public in a radio speech by Howard Mooney, international representative of the union and a former Republic ore miner.

The latest statement of the union is in answer to the company's claims that Ralmond mines will be closed

down "because the company does not need the ore." The union contends that a four-month stock pile, claimed by Republic, is not adequate, and says Republic recently signed a contract to buy ore from distant mines.

The real reason, according to the union's statement, is the unwillingness of Republic Steel to abide by recent decisions of the Regional War Labor Board.

"No one doubts that Republic does plan to reopen Ralmond mines," the union says in its letter to Roosevelt, "but on its own terms. If the union can be smashed, if union conditions can be eliminated, if the War Labor Board can be weakened and humbled, then Republic will reopen Ralmond as an unorganized mine."

The union has appealed to other local unions in Alabama and other states to back up their request to the President, pointing out that if the Republic method of evading War Labor Board decisions by temporary shutdowns is permitted, other labor-hating corporations will adopt it in a fight against trade unionism and against national unity.

## Champ Fighter Now Punching for AYD

(Continued from Page 1)

convention—Buffalo. At present he is Recreational Director of the Ford Local—the biggest single local in the world.

Gallo speaks with a heavy southern accent because he hails from the small mining town of Lorado, West Virginia. His dad and most of his family were and still are, miners. Gallo spent his youth at the mouth of a mine shaft.

Always strong, it was natural for him to become a star athlete. While going to West Virginia University he became the intercollegiate middle-weight boxing champion of four states. In 1932 he won the Pittsburgh Golden Gloves.

In 1935 he reached Detroit. He got a job in the Ford plant right off the bat. And soon after joined the union despite the terror which then existed.

Today John Gallo's whole life is centered upon bringing the great forces of the 80,000 Ford workers to bear against the Axis. And the most important problem he faces is that of bringing the workers together. "Negro and white. Jew and Gentile. Polish and Irish. Northern and southern. We've got to cement real unity to break the necks of the Nazis."

One of the ways Gallo best brings the workers together is through the medium of sports. He smiles when he talk about his sports and recreational program. "Gosh, could tell you about it for

hours. Yeah, there's plenty to tell." And these things bring the people together. Listen to this vivid story.

"A few weeks after the anti-Negro Ku Klux riots in Detroit, my committee decided upon a plan to bring the white and Negro workers together. We called for a picnic and field day at Belle Isle—the place the riot started—and got to work. The phonies, the faint-hearts and the reactionaries warned of trouble but we went ahead.

"Well, on the day of the picnic more than 25,000 people turned out. Negro and white, they jammed the Isle. I was never so happy in all my life when I saw the unity which existed that day. It was as if these people had suddenly found each other after long years. Gosh, there wasn't even a bad word said all day. Negro and white workers ran in the races, played all the games and ate together. We had speeches, movie stars—Lon Chaney, Jr. and others—and all in all it was the most thrilling example of inter-racial unity that you could imagine. . . . Then Gallo pauses. . . . "Yes, I tell ya, that shore was one wonderful day."

This is the man who is now a leading figure of the anti-fascist organization of American youth. Only 30 years old, Gallo is the promise of the bright future—he is the guarantee of the democratic world which this organization has dedicated itself to.

### Special Election Rally

Thursday, Oct. 21

Stuyvesant Casino

142 Second Avenue (9th St.)

8 P.M. Sharp

Speakers:

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

Candidate for Council

PAUL NOVICK

Editor of the Freiheit

CARL BRODSKY

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S

CHORUS

Auspices: N. Y. County Election Campaign Committee, 8th A.D. Club, C.P.



## The Men Who Go to Sea...

Thousands of merchant seamen who bring convoys through find needed rest and relaxation in homes and centers operated by the United Seamen's Service in cooperation with the War Shipping Administration in ports in two hemispheres of the world. You help these courageous men when you support the National War Fund—by giving to your own community campaign.

**NEW YORK COMMITTEE NATIONAL WAR FUND**  
57 William Street, New York 5, N. Y.

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY

DAILY WORKER

35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C. 3.

## Dad Would Like This



June Rose of London, nine-year-old daughter of a British seaman who is missing in action, is perched on the cockpit of a Thunderbolt. She's the guest of the personnel of a U. S. fighter squadron who have "adopted" her, and are contributing to her support. Her host at the moment is Major Eugene Roberts, Spokane, Wash., America's No. 1 fighter pilot ace in the European area.

## Indiana CIO Wipes Out Communist Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

and incompatible with our efforts to attain and strengthen the unity that is essential to victory.

Only a few scattered delegates voted against the resolution. One delegate spoke in opposition.

Unlike the convention in Terre Haute a year ago a good degree of unity was reflected from the outset. The officers' report presented a clear-cut, positive view of the war program which served to keep the main issues before the convention at all times.

Earlier in the same session, spirited discussion took place on a resolution calling for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. The resolution said that our armed forces had not yet engaged the main force of the enemy and the invasion of Italy and Sicily could not be considered a second front.

A large number of delegates participated in the discussion. Wallace Addison of Indianapolis took issue with those who advocated leaving the decision of opening a second front to the experts. General Eisenhower and Marshall are fully in favor of taking such action now he said. Delegate John Golejak of Fort Wayne convincingly stated in answer to those who would restrict labor's contribution only to the production front, that this is our war, labor's war and we must be concerned with every aspect including the military.

### FOR 4TH TERM

A resolution endorsing a fourth term for President Roosevelt was adopted unanimously.

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing Murray's call for a world labor congress. It called the forthcoming tri-continental conference to be held in Moscow and advocated a conference between President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

A resolution reaffirming labor's no-strike pledge and condemning John L. Lewis was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. Abolish the Chinese Exclusion Act and support of Marcantonio's House bill 2011.

2. Establish child care centers and recreational centers for youth by collaborating with community organizations and leaders with the aim of developing progressive youth organizations. The same resolution condemned concerted efforts of defeatists and reactionary forces who seek to place blame for increased delinquency of youth on war-working mothers.

3. Criticism of the FBI for its snooping methods designed to terrorize and intimidate active anti-war trade unionists. It demanded that FBI begin to investigate Carl Mote, leading Indianapolis utility magnate and Curt Asher, editor of X-Ray, to stop fifth column activities and, to indict those responsible.

4. Citizenship for Harry Bridges.

5. Passage of the anti-poll tax bill.

6. Full support of President Murray's leadership.

### NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

The next session will open with election of officers and consideration of other important resolutions, including incentive pay.

The convention discussed in de-

tall the problem of wiping out discrimination against Negro workers in vital war industries. A strongly worded resolution called upon the government for strict enforcement of Executive Order 8802 and advocated legislation with teeth in it to punish violators. Discussion was likewise critical of the number of locals throughout the state that up to now have failed to vigorously apply CIO policy affecting Negro employment.

The guest speaker who addressed the convention were: R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, and Dr. A. Clayton Powell and Leo Krzycki.

## Begun Urges Negro on Education Bd.

Isidore Begun, Communist candidate for City Council from the Bronx, again urged the appointment of a Negro representative on the Board of Education from the northern borough.

Such an appointment will further racial harmony, he pointed out, in his message, urging that a conference be called to agree upon the man who should be named to the board.

Begun's letter follows:

"The wise guidance of our Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia helped save our city the shame and disgrace of a race riot this summer. The entire city Negro and white, and especially the Jewish community hailed his leadership. But the basic social causes that made the occurrence possible still remain."

"An opportunity is now afforded whereby a great step can be taken in furthering the cause of equality and racial harmony in our city. The Bronx vacancy on the Board of Education can be filled by a Negro."

"I know that numerous conflicting claims by various groups are not easily determined. May I therefore suggest that all the Bronx Councilman candidates cooperate in inviting representative Bronx citizens to a non-partisan conference aimed at securing agreement upon the choice of a Negro citizen as Bronx representative to the Board of Education."

Begun speaks tonight at Crotona Center, 3561 Third Ave., under the auspices of the Simpson St. Victory Club on the role the City Council can play in fighting against anti-Semitism and aiding the war effort. A buffet supper will be given.

### Mike Gold Heads Phila. Forum List

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Mike Gold heads an imposing list of speakers that a new organization, The Forum, is presenting to Philadelphians on Sunday nights, at the New Century Club, 124 S. 12th St.

Following Mike Gold, who opens the series next Sunday, Oct. 24, come: Waverly Root, Doxey Wilkerson, Mirko Markowits, James Allen, Adam Clayton Powell, A. P. Whitney.

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## War Workers Score 'Siberian Base' Scheme

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17.—CIO unionists from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's home state thundered a denunciation of his demand for Siberian bases and called on the Senate to "repudiate all such divisive utterances."

Action was taken at a meeting of Van Norman Local 213, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at Polish National Hall. At the same meeting, unionists approved CIO tax proposals, opposed the sales tax and upheld CIO moves for increased servicemen's benefits and Smith-Connally law repeal.

The resolution on Lodge assailed the Senator for implying that Russia was not meeting her military obligations to the United Nations.

"These irresponsible and unfounded accusations in the face of Prime Minister Churchill's explanation that the American and British governments had never asked the Soviet Union for these bases, harm the unity of the United Nations," the unionists declared.

"It is no accident that it is one of labor's worst enemies in the Senate who makes these dangerous statements."

## Soviets Make New Dnieper Crossings

(Continued from Page 1)

communications that the Nazi command called off its powerful flank attacks designed to drive the Red Army back to the Dnieper.

The Germans had reinforced their flanks for what they apparently hoped would be decisive counterattacks to relieve Soviet pressure on their Kiev positions. Heavy tanks, self-propelled cannons and tommy-gunners opened the assault but failed to gain in the face of concentrated Soviet artillery and mortar fire.

The enemy then made the tactical mistake of shifting still more units from their center to their flanks. Soviet tank columns suddenly thrust forward, punctured the center and raced onward into the hilly forestlands across excellent roads, smashing columns of enemy reinforcements and attacking the rear of the three German divisions.

The daring raid so disorganized the Nazis' plans that they recalled units from the flanks to reinforce the center, cancelling their drive to force the Soviets to the river. The Soviet raiders then returned to their own lines with 400 captured horses, and other booty as well as prisoners.

The Germans were throwing more and more reinforcements into the battle of the Dnieper, which Pravda described editorially as one of the greatest of the war which could end for the Germans only in a fate like that suffered by Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus' German forces encircled at Stalingrad last winter with the loss of 330,000 men. The editorial clearly underlined belief that the battle of Kiev was approaching a triumphant climax for the Red Army.

Moscow observers said the German command appeared determined to hold Melitopol, key point of the German right flank and gateway to the Crimea, at all costs. Reinforcements of tanks and infantry were being thrown into the fierce street battle constantly by the Germans and other enemy forces operating north of Melitopol were trying desperately to stop the advance of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces southward from Zaporozh along the Melitopol railroad to effect a junction with Tobruk's armies.

Soviet reports said the Germans had left Zaporozh in such haste they did not have time to demolish the major railroad bridge spanning the rain-swollen river.

## Buy a 'Daily' Every Day

Today's Daily Worker is six pages in size instead of the usual eight. Reason: the paper shortage, caused by a manpower shortage which brought pulp wood production below normal.

War Production Board regulations allot paper on the basis of the net paid circulation of the corresponding three months of the year. This places hard limitations requiring special methods during the election campaigns when reader interest is heightened, and the need to bring the paper to additional people is of even greater importance than at other times.

To provide paper for extra copies for sale during the election campaign, we are occasionally printing a six-page daily. That means extra copies to use in the campaign. Buy your copies seven days a week from the same stand. If you can, pay in advance. Make sure that copies bought by your Club are sold and not permitted to go to waste.

## Anna Seghers' 'The Seventh Cross'

THE corn brandy and some small glasses had been brought in on a tray. Bunsen poured himself a drink, drained it at a gulp, then a second and a third. Overkamp watched him with a professional stare. The liquor had a peculiar effect upon this man. Perhaps he never got really drunk; but, even so, the third glass brought about a slight change in his attitude and language. Even the skin on his face loosened a bit.

"You know," he said, "I don't think our four beauties feel anything at all; as for the fifth one, our Signor Belloni, he certainly doesn't feel anything any longer because only his cap and his old full-dress coat are hanging there. But the rest of the prisoners—when they are lined up, they feel plenty. You ought to see them when they are taken to the Darning Ground; they don't want to watch and yet they are compelled to. The four main actors have a very good idea of what they're in for later, but . . . I've heard that if a man has such an idea he becomes totally indifferent and no longer feels anything. Well, anyway, they just have to stand in an uncomfortable position—the nails don't really hurt them. Fuelgrabe was the only one who let out a howl of disappointment. I wonder if he'll get another turn tonight. If he does, I'd like to be there."

"Nothing doing, my dear fellow."

"Why not?"

"Rules and regulations—a ticklish matter, you know."

"Ah, you and your regulations!"

said Bunsen, his eyes shining.

"Just let me have your Fuelgrabe for five minutes, and I'll tell you whether he met Heister just by accident."

"He'll probably tell you he met Heister by appointment if you kick him in the belly. But I still say it was an accident . . . Why? Because one only has to shake Fuelgrabe and information falls down like plums. Furthermore, because I have formed a definite picture of Fuelgrabe, and a definite picture of Heister. Heister, as I picture him, would never make an appointment with Fuelgrabe in a city in broad daylight."

"If he







## Can't Down It



## Help to Argentina

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S stinging rebuke to the Argentine government for its anti-Semitism, "closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine," brings the Argentine political crisis to the hemisphere's attention. The issue facing the Argentines is whether their country will finally break with Berlin and regain its democratic liberties, or whether Hitler will continue to make Argentine his plaything, and a focal point of fifth columnism in the Americas. In all this our own country is vitally involved.

The Ramirez government came to power on June 4, with the promise of abiding by inter-American solidarity, with the pledge to eliminate the evils of the Ramon Castillo regime. It has done neither. Within 48 hours it showed its true nature. Under the guise of "nationalism," it refuses to honor its own signature to the Rio de Janeiro agreement. Under the guise of anti-Communism, it tries to shatter Argentine democracy, dissolves all political parties, dismisses the parliament, bans the Argentine Confederation of Labor, censors the entire press, hounds into imprisonment hundreds of leading popular figures. And now, it takes the typical fascist step of adding anti-Semitism to its crimes.

Gen. Ramirez was able to ride high all summer, not only because of the momentary panic and division among Argentine democrats, but the hasty recognition which our own country and Britain bestowed upon it. Not the least of Ramirez' advantages was the recently-signed meat agreement with London. But just as the Argentine people have quickly recovered from the mid-summer nightmare and are fighting back, so the President's statement, like Cordell Hull's rebuke a month ago, is proof that toleration of the Ramirez regime only reacts to the detriment of hemisphere unity and the interests of all American peoples.

The Argentines are fighting back. It is the duty of American labor, of our people, and our government to help them. On Sept. 29, vast strikes gripped the meat-packing industry, involved a good part of Buenos Aires, and the whole student body of leading universities. The other day, 150 leading public figures defied persecution by a petition in the leading papers, and urged a break with Berlin and the restoration of constitutional government.

No matter how the immediate crisis in Argentina is temporarily resolved, and it may go even toward something worse, Argentine democratic forces, if encouraged by us, can regain their positions in their own country. It is these forces which American labor must publicly support, and which our government's policy should encourage.

## Miners and WLB

PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY in his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee Friday, called attention to the urgency of providing a wage increase for the miners. A wage policy that would meet the needs of the miners, like other workers in a similar position, "demands immediate attention and solution to assure the most effective prosecution of the war," Mr. Murray said.

As Murray was speaking and urging general labor and public support of the miners, John L. Lewis' agents were again setting in motion the same destructive strike policy

that has proved so damaging to the cause of the miners and all labor last spring and summer. Through precisely the same inspired "unauthorized" strike wave that presaged three former strikes, Alabama's coal fields and already much steel production was brought to a standstill, and Indiana's miners began to walk out.

Nevertheless, Lewis' leadership of the mine union should not blind anyone to overlook the justice of the mine workers' case and the pressing reasons that cause dissatisfaction among them. Yes, Lewis' policy of exploiting their dissatisfaction for his defeatist ends, has been a primary contribution to the present situation. It is equally true that coal operators have exploited Lewis' policy for their business-as-usual and anti-union ends.

But we must face the coal situation as it is today. Even before the current strikes, a coal production lag was assuming critical proportions and the decline continued. The manpower supply in the industry is still unstable. Steel output, the very foundation of all arms production, will face curtailment at the very moment when it should reach new heights.

The coal problem is a special one and must be reconsidered from a war emergency standpoint. History will never forgive the War Labor Board if it dogmatically holds to a mathematical formula and refuses to recognize realities. Such policy is playing into Lewis' hands. The WLB has the task of working out a wage policy that will increase coal production and not one that will play into the hands of Lewis. The entire country expected that the board would utilize the quite lengthy period since the government took over the mines, to produce a satisfactory wage policy.

In drawing attention to this situation, Mr. Murray is pointing out that the condition affecting the miners is bound up with the problem that confronts workers of many other industries. An labor, therefore, should back the miners for a reconsideration of their case. This is essential if the issue is to be settled along constructive lines.

## Dickstein-Lynch Bills

BILLS to bar from the mails all material tending to cause racial or religious antagonisms, are scheduled to come up for a hearing Nov. 15 before the House Subcommittee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Those are the Dickstein Bill, H.R. 49 and the Lynch Bill, H.R. 2328.

The bills, if enacted, would put an end to the scandal of Uncle Sam paying the freight for dissemination of the stream of vicious Negro-baiting, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic printed matter that has been polluting America's life, especially in recent years.

This legislation should get the support of all Americans. The fight behind it should be united. The House committee considering it, should make every effort to combine the best features of both into a Dickstein-Lynch Bill.

Labor, civic and other organizations, regardless of religious denomination, national origin or race, should send spokesmen to the committee hearings to express this will of the American people. It is legislation that takes its place alongside of the anti-poll tax bill, the anti-lynch bill and similar measures, that aim to maintain and strengthen America's best traditions.

WE are winning military victories in the South Pacific. But even if we were to take Rabaul and Truk in the next days these successes would not compensate for the serious political blow we have suffered in the Philippines.

It must be frankly admitted that the grant of Philippine "independence" by Japan is a political victory which will have far-reaching repercussions throughout Asia. If the Tokyo broadcasts are to be believed, and there is reason to think they are more than empty boasts, quite a number of men prominent in the former Philippine Commonwealth government hold equally prominent posts in the new republic.

The president is Jose P. Laurel, a former Supreme Court Justice. The new cabinet includes a number of men who held the same key posts in President Quezon's last cabinet. Joined with these are some leaders of the former "opposition" within the Nationalist Party.

The full list of members of the new government is not published. It is not unlikely that the Cabinet also includes former pro-Japanese elements. The Tokyo radio chose to emphasize the names formerly associated with Filipino rule under American sovereignty.

UPON the inauguration of the new regime, Laurel was reported to have stated that the new government will not permit any foreign nation to intervene. This is, of course, a warning to the United States that any effort to invade the Philippines will be resisted. On the day the republic was established (October 14, one day before the anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth Government in 1935), the Japanese military government formally ended its authority, but Japanese troops remain in the islands and Japan controls former U. S. bases.

It is of course true that such independence is not independence at all, but a strictly Japanese controlled autonomy. But the same could be said, and undoubtedly is being said by the new-found apolo-

gists for Japan's Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, about the previous status under American control.

It avails nothing to recall the "enlightened" American policy, and the glorious Filipino defense against the Japanese aggressor. Tojo has found an answer, which will serve as sufficient cover for the imperialist rule of Japan. He has brought forth even more "enlightened" policies with which to tempt our own present and totally ineffectual steps to "speed up" Philippine independence.

The fact remains that in less than two years after we were defeated at Bataan, the Japanese military-fascists have established an "independent" republic. Our country took the Philippines in 1898, and in this year of 1943 we are still debating whether we should grant an entirely mythical independence to a country which is no longer "ours."

THIS is not an easy situation and it holds many unsolved problems. As I have often pointed out in these articles, Japan's strength does not arise from her military and industrial prowess. It arises (1) from the fact that she is allied with Hitler Germany, against whom we must concentrate our major forces; and (2) from our own political weaknesses in the colonial world, which Japan has been able to exploit with surprising success.

Her Philippines policy is part of her general Asiatic program, which is unfolding swiftly. In China, she has returned the foreign concessions to the pro-Japanese regime at Nanking, and has attempted to parallel the present feeble efforts of the Chungking regime to advance a system of country government with a similar system in occupied China.

She has entered into a pact of "equality" with Thailand and granted "independence" to Burma, in return for which she obtained their declarations of war against the United Nations. She is now experimenting with various autonomous forms in Indonesia, with the reported cooperation of some of the outstanding Indonesian nationalist leaders.

All this, it can be argued correctly, is merely the product of military necessity. It is preparation for the expected Allied offensive. The Japanese military fascists have adopted a "soft" colonial policy for the sole purpose of obtaining native participation in defense of the new-

found empire. The Japanese military-fascists do not intend to let any of the new "independent" states get out of hand.

WE also are faced with military necessity. Yet, we show no important inclination to learn the lessons of the defeats in the Southeast Asia during the first months of the Pacific war. It must be stated bluntly that unless our political policy changes with a revolutionary speed we will meet more native resistance in Burma, Indonesia, Malaya and also in the Philippines than we did when we attempted to defend them in the winter of 1941-1942.

An appeal to the Filipinos to remain loyal to America, or to the Burmese and the Indonesians to remain loyal to the British and the Dutch, I am afraid, will get us exactly nowhere. And yet, that is about the best that Allied propaganda can produce.

The colonial peoples have no desire to shed their blood merely to pass from one overlord to another. Outside of the American promise of Philippine independence, there has been nothing in the way of exact pledges backed up by deeds to give the colonial peoples some grounds to believe that by fighting on our side they will be able to throw off the Japanese invader without being immediately subjected again to colonial rule.

On the contrary. The Tokyo radio finds more material than it can handle in the current affairs of the Western powers with which to carry on an extensive propaganda to justify a policy of cooperation with Japan in building the "new" Asia. No amount of talk will help us in this matter, as long as we do nothing to advance independence in that sector of the colonial world where we are free to act. India is the supreme test. But how long can it remain a "supreme test" without becoming a great fiasco as things go from bad to worse?

And our appeal to the British Government on India loses much of its effectiveness as long as we do not grant Puerto Rico its independence and as long as our own imperialist grabbers arouse the strong suspicion that India freedom is to be turned to exclusive American benefit.

These are the problems we must solve in connection with the Pacific war. They lie at the heart of our strategy in the Pacific.

## Uninterrupted Output in Coal Is Key to Miners' Wage Boosts

By Michael Saunders  
(Continued from yesterday's Worker)

There is another and the only way through which the miners can get their wage increase. The miners must bear in mind that there are powerful forces—anti-labor, pro-Hitler forces—who are attempting to utilize the miners to undermine and sabotage the government and the war effort. Also, every good union man knows that even in peace time striking is not always the most effective means of winning their demands. There are times when the operators seek to provoke strikes in order to better be able to defeat the demands of the workers. The road for the miners is clearly charted by the example set by the Boeing aircraft workers who turn out the Flying Fortress.

We Communists have always said, together with the rest of the labor movement, that this is in the first place labor's war and that its no-strike pledge and cooperation with the government for the winning of the war was given not as any kind of a deal but unconditionally because of labor's and the nation's interests. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating.

BOEING INCREASE  
On Sept. 7, the War Labor Board handed down wage increases over and above the Little Steel formula to the Boeing Aircraft workers by lifting the minimum wage and by reclassification of the workers. This decision is extremely significant because it is the first major example of the WLB applying the hold-the-line order flexibly.

There is a story behind this decision from which the miners can learn a decisive lesson. The story is that in March the WLB handed down a decision granting the Boeing workers an inadequate wage increase. It was a bad decision. The Boeing aircraft workers were then faced with two alternatives. Should they permit themselves to be provoked into a strike and proceed to attempt to smash the War Labor Board—this was the path along which the miners were misled without any results—no, the Boeing workers decided correctly to continue their no-strike pledge, to cooperate with the WLB presenting new arguments and then proceed to mobilize public and labor support.

Through this policy, the Boeing aircraft workers continued production, won wage increases and thereby did a service to the nation, the labor movement and the miners.

The lesson is that those elements such as John L. Lewis who seek to provoke a strike and who are not

interested in increases for the miners try to make it appear that the miners are being discriminated against. That is not the case. The miners did not receive wage increases up until now because they permitted themselves to be led along the wrong path by John L. Lewis and the Boeing aircraft workers because they followed a correct policy.

One might very well add here another very important lesson and that is that the Daily Worker was the only newspaper which carried a comprehensive story about the Boeing decision which opened up new avenues for the miners from which one must conclude that the reading of the Worker is a must for every American worker.

What should the miners do now? The miners should appeal to the President to do whatever is necessary to have the WLB reopen the case on the basis of it being absolutely essential to the interests of production and pledging to the President and to the nation a no-strike policy and cooperation with the established agencies of the government.

Further, the miners must receive the support of the rest of the labor movement. The labor movement has supported the demands of the miners from the beginning but it could not support those policies which disrupt and disturb production. But the labor movement has been remiss by failing to bring

sufficiently its message right into the heart of the mining communities. This only played into the hands of those of the miners who spread the lie that the rest of the labor movement had deserted the miners.

CRITICAL MOMENT  
This is the critical moment when all labor must speak up urging the President to have the WLB reopen the case, indicating to the miners the solidarity between them and the entire labor movement and appealing to the miners to fulfill labor's no-strike pledge.

The WLB must also recognize its responsibility to find a solution to the pressing problems of the miners. It must be clear that the miners case can not be drawn out indefinitely because of its harmful effect on production. Surely a satisfactory grant to the miners at this moment could not be considered a concession to Lewis; on the contrary it would help to defeat his bad policies and overcome the crisis in coal.

The miners can and will get wage increases, insure an increase in production if they continue production uninterruptedly, cooperate with the WLB and join hands with the rest of the labor movement. Doing so, the miners will give their maximum to victory, solve their economic problems and take their rightful place once more as the backbone of the labor movement.

## Letters From Our Readers

Small But Useful  
New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Lodge 19 IWO is enclosing a check for \$3 for the Daily Worker fund campaign. We feel that it's a small donation but a good number of our members have done their part in helping keep the Daily Worker in the front line fighting.

WILLIAM MACGERMON,  
Sec'y Lodge 19 IWO

Hereby Corrected  
New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
At the funeral of Emma Yankin Friday, Oct. 1, I was requested, amongst others, to pay tribute to our departed comrade, an outstanding member of our 11 A. D. Club, Manhattan.

Though my criticism on the complete omission in the following day's issue of the "Daily Worker" of our club's participation may convey an impression of over-zealous club pride, I nonetheless deem it a point of issue.

More so, since a good portion of our membership has expressed disappointment in the fact, that while other organizations and union spokesmen present at the funeral were highlighted, not one solitary word of our participation was in the least mentioned.

If in any way this oversight can be corrected it would help much, even at this late date, to adjust the feeling of damaged pride amongst our membership.

BERNARD WELLER,  
Chairman, 11 A. D. Club,  
C. P. Manhattan.

An Opinion  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

In my opinion, the publication of David Lawrence's full page editorial in the same issue of The New York Times which carried Earl Browder's magnificent speech on the second front, was a deliberately timed, and vicious piece of copperhead journalism.

H. ZUCKERMAN.

## How the Red Army Stormed Zaporozhe

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (ICN).—The fighting for Zaporozhe was long and stubborn. The Germans pinned their hopes on the Zaporozhe place d'armes as a sole possibility for reliably covering the railway to the Crimea via Melitopol and stemming the Soviet offensive in the south.

The natural conditions of the terrain with its numerous small rivers, streams, ravines and hills was favorable for defense. Furthermore the Germans had built powerful fortifications and dug an anti-tank ditch three meters wide and two meters deep, flooded in some places and covered with an earthen rampart and minefields. The German defenses covering Zaporozhe were deeply echeloned, and supplied with fire nests and a dense network of anti-tank obstacles, fortified ravines and forts. The Germans had furthermore brought up fresh divisions from other sectors of the front including the remote ones.

The attempts to surmount these obstacles straight from the march failed to bring success. Powerful fire and systematic efforts by the various branches of the armed services were required for a breach.

## HEAVY FIGHTING

Stubborn fighting developed near a big inhabited point from which led a highway to Zaporozhe. Since the terrain there was level and accessible to tanks the Germans, fearing most of all that the Soviet troops would break through to the southern outskirts of Zaporozhe and the railway station at Melitopol, brought up a fresh infantry division early in the battle. A number of German counter-attacks at this point proved fruitless, and after a stubborn battle the enemy was pressed back and the Soviet infantry and tank units reached the highway, menacing the German defenses.

In an effort to restore the situation the enemy brought up reinforcements consisting of no fewer than two regiments of infantry and 100 tanks with tommy-guns. As a result of a hard fought battle the Germans were thrown back to their starting positions with heavy losses. After a short pause the battle was renewed with fresh force, the Germans bent on throwing the Soviet units back across the anti-tank ditch at any price. But the German division again suffered a setback.

The plan of the Soviet command called for a breach in the outer arc of German fortifications at Yantsevo, 20 kilometers north of Zaporozhe on the Melitopol-Zaporozhe-Kharkov railway, and to the south from the direction of Kamyshevo where, following the shortest highways, the Soviet tanks could break through towards the city and reach the Dnieper crossings.

Since it was out of the question to count on the surprise element in this operation, lengthy air and artillery preparations were undertaken. All night long and the following morning Soviet bombers and Sturmoviks pounded away at the German defenses. Artillery of every caliber opened heavy fire.

In the meantime Soviet assault groups accompanying the artillery and tanks approached the anti-tank ditches. All means, including pole-scaling and "human ladders," were put into action. Following along wooden assault bridges and in places through passages made by shells, the tanks crossed the ditch. In the meantime in the main direction General Chuykov's Guards units ousted the Germans from the Yantsevo station and pursued the enemy along the railway to Zaporozhe. Violent enemy counter-attacks continued until darkness but the Germans were no longer able to restore the situation.

On the right flank of the arc the Soviet units successfully developed the offensive along the bank of the Dnieper southwards and by the end of the day had dislodged the Germans from a number of inhabited points on the River Yankovka. Fresh German forces appeared in the field. The enemy removed his troops from the comparatively quiet sectors.

The Luftwaffe appeared over the battlefield but failed to arrest the progress of the Soviet troops. Soviet infantry and tank units with the support of artillery and Sturmoviks battered their way towards the city. The principal task at this point was to prevent the enemy from withdrawing beyond his second fortified belt.

During the night the Soviet units renewed their assault. The tank and motorized units of Generals Pushkin and Russanov filed into the breach. The first column broke through to the northern outskirts of Zaporozhe and railway junction, while the second column broke in from the south.

On the morning of Oct. 14 the Soviet assault groups following the tanks forced their way into the city. Violent street fighting followed. Opening fire from the island of Khortitsa the enemy tried to halt the offensive of the Soviet mobile units. But the fate of Zaporozhe was already decided.

The city was completely cleared of the invaders. One of the decisive German strongpoints in the lower Dnieper area—the Zaporozhe place d'armes—ceased to exist.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 18, 1938

United States Attorney Lamar Hardy outlined to a Federal Court and jury yesterday the espionage conspiracy, "conceived in and directed from Berlin, which threatened the very strength and safety of the United States."

In the sensational speech with which Hardy officially opened the spy trial, he declared that officers of the spy ring asked the confessed spy, Guenther Rummich to obtain U.S. passports so that they might be used to send Gestapo agents into the U.S.S.R.

Hardy also said that he would introduce evidence that Karl Schluter, Nazi political officer on the North German Lloyd liner Bremen and a contact man for the spy ring, opened U.S. mail sacks on the ship and thus obtained photostatic copies of armaments contracts between Amorg Corporation, representing the U.S.S.R., and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

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